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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this žist day of December, A. D. 1903.

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public. The Nebraska town not already sup plied with a Roosevelt club is certainly behind the times.

The weather bureau's latest cold wave prediction must have been countermanded enroute.

Those water works appraisers evi ob as long as possible.

Chairman Jones' call for the democratic national convention has the merit of brevity as compared with Chairman Hanna's.

The ice man and the weather man liave yet to get together on the question of Omaha's ice supply for the coming season.

With Joseph Chamberlain talking protective tariff at Guild Hall, the spirit of John Bright must feel a desire for a materiafizing medium.

At last report Jiminez was behind in cessions and no compromises, that the the Dominican election. Later returns principles declared by the party in the are awaited before the opening of the last two national campaigns must be next campaign can be announced.

Would it not be safer for the New Yorkers who intend to serve "liquid feature of the Kansas City platform. sunshine" at a banquet to adhere to the more reliable though less novel ifquid moonshine?

Russia and Japan are each trying to put the blame for a fracas on the other. it may be necessary for them to agree to make the first move upon one another simultaneously.

The democrats don't care what they call the alliance so long as they get the populist votes for democratic candithing worth having in return.

remarks of General Reyes and those of in two national campaigns and still any other loser in a contest. From time immemorial the winner has, according which the people overwhelmingly reto the other fellow, taken an unfair ad-

Ex-Governor Boyd's letter of regrets and explanation to the Bryan banquetters must have got lost in the shuffle If read it would hardly have fit in with the remarks of the honored guest of the

There may be some justification for Mr. Parry and his agitation if it succeeds in making union labor leaders more conservative in their utterances. Often no lesson is so effective as a horrible example.

For some unaccounted reason the equalization of the assessment roll by the council usually equalizes down instead of up. The tax commissioner's mistakes are always those of overvaluation—at least the others occasion no complaints.

The Texas congressmen who must hurry home to pay their poll taxes may be doing more good for their constituents in that act than by weeks of measures in the halls of national legisla-

Governor Cummins wants to transplant the Iowa idea into the republican and will undoubtedly have a large supsition of chief executive. national platform and does not disguise his intentions. Look out for a warm scrap in the next Iowa state convention unless the clans get together first on another compromise.

We presume the resolution of inquiry

THAT PULL DINNER PAIL. off during the last three months by fifteen

railroads centering in Chicago. Notice was given the 1,500 emple the South Deering division of the Internathe plant opens next week a 10 per cent reduction in wages will be made

"One hundred and twenty-five thousand nen are affected by the Steel trust's and other steel producers' appouncement of 15 to 30 per cent wage reduction." In the light of this showing, who will not agree with republican leaders that it

is the duty of every patriot to "stand par upon our present-day policies? Is it rot also about time for some en rusiastic republican organ to present to its readers that fine old campaign emblem upon which was written "Four Vears More

of the Full Dinner Pall?"-World-Herald. This is a sample brick of partisan demagogy. If eighteen thousand men have been laid off during the last three months by fifteen railroads centering in America carry more than 1,000,000 men on their payrolls in ordinary times and in times and seasons of activity they employ several hundred thousand more men in betterments, extensions and on the operating force. The railroads centering in Chicago probably employ 200,-000 men on their systems, which comprise fully one-fifth of the mileage of the United States. If they have laid off 18,000 men during the winter season when traffic is dull and construction imof the ordinary. The other 180,000 men employed by them enjoy the benefit of their relief. the full dinner pall where they were content with a half empty dinner pail in the good old democratic days of age in Alabama, Georgia and one or Grover Cleveland. In those good old two other southern states which has democratic days instead of 18,000 being been broken up by the federal authorlaid off, about one-half of the entire railroad forces were out in the streets pressive and it is well that an organized ... 88,490 idle, begging to find an opportunity for effort is to be made to destroy the sysemployment at a dollar a day.

The reductions in wages of the International Harvester trust are natural sequences of overcapitalization and speculative inflation. For this neither the republican party nor the republican leaders can be justly held responsible any more than they can be held responsible for the strike in the coal mines or in the copper mines. It is a matter of notoriety that under high pressure the Steel trust and other great manufacturing syndicates increased their wage scale while their stocks were booming, and now that they have collapsed they are compelled to economize or close down altogether. The fact that the men dently believe in hanging onto a good employed in the steel mills, the tin mills and harvester works have accepted the reduced scales would indicate that they see the necessity of adjusting themselves to changed conditions and prefer to earn a living rather than walk the streets with an empty dinner pail.

MR. BRYAN'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Bryan has sent out his message to the democracy of the country and it is safe to say that it will command most effort to reorganize the party.' The message is that there must be no conadhered to, and that the candidates of the democracy to be nominated at St. Louis must be in accord with every

The speech of Mr. Bryan at the Lincoin banquet was free from all equivocation or ambiguity. It was a carefully considered expression of his political attitude, to which there is no doubt he will be found absolutely consistent and faithful when the national convention meets in July. He was somewhat reticent before, declining to give the public more than a glimpse of his views, thereby leading some to think that perhaps his opinions had undergone a radidates without giving the populists any. cal change. Face to face with his most devoted followers, however, he unbosomed himself fully, showing that he is There is little difference between the the same man who led the democracy clings uncompromisingly to the doctrines leaders are most earnestly striving to

eliminate from the party creed. Mr. Bryan is still for silver. The logic corporation magnates for support and material assistance, he declares that of democrats through all the ages? 'we want the trust magnates against us, not for us." Mr. Bryan is still for that tariff reform which with him thinks the negro in the south has been means practical free trade, the principle pampered with too much education. uncompromising opponent than him. He said that the Kansas City platform wanted the blacks kept ignorant and is sound in every plank and should be diliterate that they might not chafe reaffirmed in its entirety by the next under subjection. For the governor of facetious obstruction to administration national convention, a declaration that an American commonwealth to express is likely to cause no little uneasiness such sentiments in this twentieth cenamong the reorganizers, since it con- tury era is a scandalous reflection on veys the assurance that Mr. Bryan intends to make a fight for that platform Mississippi who elevated him to the po-

This deliverance of Mr. Bryan's is very sure to cause some consternation in York member of the democratic national committee said after the meeting of that when finally made up will go through committee that in going over the situ- just the same. He might avoid trouble, offered in the lower house of congress ation he did not find any sentiment for however, by proclaiming his selections and the last of the year the "balance of for information as to the number of any general endorsement of the last two early, so as to head off the cultivation horses, carriages and automobiles main- platforms. Other eastern democrats of aspirutions bound to be disappointed. tained by the government at Washing- have talked in the same way. Mr. ton for the use of department officials is Bryan, with still a large following in for the benefit of those officials who the west and south, says that the duty licenses for 1963 exceeded those for its mistakes in a characteristic American think themselves aggrieved because of the party is to adhere to the last 1902 by more than \$1,000. The

Eighteen thousand men have been laid be made as to the outcome, but the re- board. If the independent income of tional Harvester company (trust) that when prising if the attempt to do so proved fund ought not to have to be materially futile.

PEONAGE IN TEXAS.

certain sections of that state which is not enough to secure conviction of the ers from which all the negroes are comthe system which formerly obtained in miners were required to purchase all prices, the amount of their purchases sufferings of humanity. being taken out of their weekly or monthly earnings. These people were thus held in a state of practical peonpracticable, they have done nothing out age and it required years of agitation to secure legislation by the state for

The situation reported in Texas is not precisely like the system of peonities, but it is quite as wrong and op-

THE EFFECT ON TRADE.

While a war in the far east would undoubtedly be helpful to our trade in ome lines, it would be injurious to others. The lines that would be benefited are those which may be concluded in the general category of military supplies and some of them have already begun to feel the beneficial effects of the situation. Both Japan and Russia have placed large orders in the United States for canned meats and orders for canned regetables may be expected in fair volume. Manufacturers of cloths, suitable for military uniforms, are also expecting to receive orders for large quantitles of goods and American shoe manufacturers will probably take part in the equipment of the armies. There is no doubt that America would be called upon to furnish its share of the breadstuffs which war would compel the bel ligerent countries to import

It is pointed out on the other hand that in the event of war there are many American merchants whose business will suffer. Japan is the largest source earnest attention from the party and of supply for many commodities in perhaps cause no little disquietude everyday use in the United States and among those who are engaged in the the only source for some. Already Japan has cut off the world's supply of camphor, which it controls, because it comes from Japan and this trade would doubtless be cut off in the event of war. The heaviest items in our imports from his side. Japan is silk, amounting in 1902 to over \$25,000,000 and of course there would be a great falling off in this trade should war come. Then in the matter of exports our cotton trade with Japan would suffer, while exports of iron and steel to that country would stop.

It is thus shown that while we should get some benefit from a war in the far east, there would also be losses, so that very likely the gains and losses would about balance. The American people have more to expect, in the way of trade, from a continuance of peace than from war.

Change is the eternal law of the universe, but William Jennings Bryan is opposed to change. He wants democracy to plant itself once more upon the Kansas City platform without change, pudiated and which other democratic athough the world has undergone some most extraordinary changes since the Kansas City platform was promulgated. But why insist on the reaffirmation of of events has not impaired his faith in the Kansas City platform and not the so-called bi-metallism. He insists that Chicago platform, on which Bryan was the party must not discard this policy. projected into the presidential arena He is still firmly opposed to the course with the halo of the crown of thorns of the government in regard to the in- and crown of gold around his head? sular possessions and urges that the Why not reaffirm all the democratic party must not surrender its position in platforms from General. Jackson down respect to this, refusing to accept what to the last platform formulated by the has been done as an accomplished fact. great Commoner, just as the populists He warns the democracy that it must have been reaffirming every four years lish and American coal, though two or maintain its opposition to the trusts and the platform adopted at Omaha in 1892. evidently aware of the fact that certain Why can't Bryan formulate a perpetual leaders of the party are looking to the platform that will be transmitted from generation of democrats to generation

Governor Vardaman of Mississippi of protection having never had a more That is an outcropping of the old antebellum idea when the slave drivers the character of the white people of

Colonel Bryan has so far neglected to make public announcement of the delegates he wishes appointed to represent Nebraska at St. Louis, but his slate

The receipts from miscellaneous they still have to ride behind horses two platforms, and unquestionably he same is true of receipts from police when automobiles are all the fashion. | will make a strengous effort to have court fines and other sources of rev- This is a wonderful country!

this done. No confident prediction can enue that go exclusively to the school organizers may rest assured that the the school district is steadly increaselimination of Bryan and Bryanism will ing, the amount required to be raised be no easy task, nor would it be sur- by taxation to supplement the school increased.

The death of George Francis Train, The federal authorities in Texas have 75 years young, will be mourned by brought to light a system of peonage in Omaha pioneers of the '60's, who gratefully recall the invaluable service said to be nothing more or less than he rendered to Omaha at the turning slavery. The evidence obtained, while point of its evolution from a frontier village to a city of metropolitan prepromoters, showed that on a number of tensions. Visionary and erratic, George plantations negroes are held in bond- Francis Train was withal a man of brilage, some of them being descendants liant intellect and moral courage of the of old-time slaves. According to a Gal- highest type. Whatever his faults or veston dispatch, on these plantations fallings may have been, George Francis stores are conducted by the ranch own- Train was at all times a fearless champion of human rights and an unrelenting Chicago, what of it? The railroads of pelled to purchase their supplies, and foe of tyranny and oppression in every they never get out of debt and are thus land and clime. His ardent sympathies held under a system called "contract were always with the lowly, the poor labor." This is practically similar to and the downtrodden of all nations, and his shafts of sarcasm were always dithe Pennsylvania coal regions, when the rected at shams, frauds and hypocrites. His delusions and illusions were many, their supplies at the stores of the coal but they were more than offset by his companies and were charged outrageous never flagging efforts to alleviate the

> The only democratic congressman from Nebraska seemed to lean Gorman-wards when home a few weeks ago for his holiday vacation. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Bryan can switch the only member of his party from his own state in official position at Wash-

> People here will not care whether Omaha bullders are affiliated with the national organization or not-providing it does not prevent the work of building from proceeding or force prices up in Omaha by arbitrary edict from the national headquarters.

> The Nova Scotia men who traveled South America in search of buried treasure, and were afterwards rescued that the greenest pastures are not always over the fence.

> > "Eternal Vigilance." Etc.

Chicago News. Mr. Bryan evidently means to confine his activities in the convention hall to directing the sergeant-at-arms how to chase out the Cleveland boom if it should make a disturbance.

> Horrors of War. New York Tribune.

What will the poor typesetter do when the legions of General Takaharakamaharahara begin to encounter those of General Shootemoffskykillemoffsroff? Tapping a New Pork Bar'l.

Brooklyn Eagle. That is a pretty stiff appropriation that they want to put through congress for good roads, yet it averages only \$500,000 or less for each state, and the money so spent is better used than in deepening the counterparts of Cheesequakes creek

> Still We Laugh and Live. Indianapolis Journal.

The United States spends as much money facture of smokeless powder. About hard on the stomachs of the people of the five-eighths of this country's tea supply United States. The recent novelist who alluded to Americans as "the people who have invented fifty-seven varieties of dyspepsia" had more than a grain of truth on

> Sugar Conted Fallure. Chicago Record-Herald.

The Candy trust is busted, notwithstanding the fact that, according to the statement of its officers, it formed an unlawful ombination for the restraint of trade and commerce, raised the price of candy 25 per cent, cut off the credit of small dealers and shut out all new competitors. Captains of industry will, in the face of these facts, find it difficult to understand why the Candy trust should not have been a sugarcoated success.

Japan's Naval Strength.

Collier's Weekly. Midway in the strait dividing Japan from Corea are the Tsushima islands, now an advanced base, heavily fortified, and but forty miles from Fusan, which from time Japanese invasion. Near by in the harbor of Masampho are, at the moment, the greater number of its battle ships. Those of Russia are at Port Arthur, 450 miles distant, where is now concentrated the whole of its fighting strength in the east under the protection of what has become under its occupancy, a most powerful fortress. Both forces may be taken to be in excellent condition; Japan's dock yards are equal to any emergency, Russia's equipment in Port Arthur is sufficient for probable needs. Great stores of coal and supplies have been massed at this port-a mand by Japan of coal supply from over sea. The latter has, in its own fields. plenty of a medium quality, but in naval war one needs the best, and no doubt Engthree times the cost, will be largely used.

OUR WONDERFUL COUNTRY.

The Autumn's Remarkable Record of Quick Recovery. New York World The government report of our foreign

trade for December and for the full year 1902 continues and completes the autumn's remarkable record of quick recovery, December exports alone passed by more than \$11,000,000 all previous records for a single month, and the excess of exports over imports also surpassed all totals hitherto known, falling not far behind \$100,-

The total of the year's combined exports and imports was \$2.480,000,000, \$107,000,000 of exports was \$489,000,000, where in 1903 it had been but \$391,000,000. The excess of exports does not, however, equal that of 1898 or of 1901, or that of 1900, which remains the "record." \$648,000,000.

How swift the recent change has been is shown by the contrast between the three months of the year. In summer the average excess of exports was somewhat over \$10,000,000 a month. The average excess throughout the autumn was \$62,000,000 per month. In the first month of the winter trade" rose to \$97,000,000.

The nation has passed through a bad financial debauch. It has been overloaded with "undigested securities." It has turned over a new leaf and gone to work to repai hurry, but in the good, old-fashioned way of economy in buying and enterprise in

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Ben King's fanciful description of people who had "nothing to do but eat, nothing eat but grub," has its counterpart in Uncle Sam's boarders in Washington who are undergoing tests of the effect of various food adulterants with admirable courage and patriotism. At last accounts the boarders were enjoying a deserved vacation. Under Dr. Wiley's vigilant care they have survived a slege salicylic acid fare and in addition drew their salaries with unvarying regularity. According to present plans the tests will be resumed January 25, by which time it is believed all the boardrs will have recovered their gastronomical equilibrium. The very best the Washington markets afford is just now being served to the squad of government clerks, carefully prepared by Aline, the negro civil service cook. All of the boarders take their meals as usual at the laboratory dining room and Dr. Wiley is giving them his present at-

Some time ago it was announced that wine would form a portion of the Wiley menu, but there the subject dropped, and subsequent inquiry failed to throw any light in regard to the beverage consumed or the chemical label.

It is known, however, that about that time Dr. Wiley received at the bureau of chemistry a consignment of wine and beer. A large number of bottles were taken to his private office-for scientific investigation only, it should be said-and there they stayed for a while in plain view of visitors, and not subject to analysis, chemical or otherwise, except at odd times.

The assortment included squat porter bottles, long-necked wine bottles and various flasks, which it was supposed at the time-and a denial was never made-would eventually form a portion of the drinkables on the scientific bill of fare. As the bottles are no longer in sight, it is fair to assume that the Wiley disciples consumed their contents. If so, did the mixture of salicylic acid, wine, beer, ale and porter prove too much for their internal organs? Ask this question at the bureau of chemistry and you will get a stony stare by way of an-"You see, we're not allowed to say any-

thing about the experiments, or I might throw some light on this matter," said one of the boarders yesterday. "We had high old times here before Christmas, and when we got so chock full of salicylic acid that all its great resources in the future. we could not possibly hold another dram. the experiments were suddenly shut down. and brought to San Francisco, should Mind, I'm not saying whether we did drink have a real appreciation of the saying the stuff-the wine and beer, I mean-or not. I'm not saying anything. I know better. I don't want to lose my job and three full meals a day at the same time."

> There was considerable amusement the senate the other day at Senator Depew's expense. Soon after the session was called to order he appeared in his seat with the manuscript of the speech on Panama which he had announced he would deliver, Not many minutes later Mrs. Depew and several lady friends took seats in the reserved gallery to listen to the senator.

The running debate dragged along slowly, Senator Newlands making a protracted argument for the opposition, and Senator Spooner taking the opportunity to make two considerable speeches in reply on the legality of all that had been done. Senator Depew drummed on his desk and moved about in his chair and impatiently waited for an opening.

Minutes became hours, and still chance was offered. Finally Senators Aldrich and Allison

came to his aid with a clever ruse. They got a clerk to write a series of notes signed with Mr. Depew's name, begging Mr. Spooner to stop speaking, so that Mr. Depew might speak. The Wisconsin senator glanced savagely at the notes and went on. for patent medicines as for bread. This is Finally a note came along that contained two or three strong words in it, and again asked him if he was ever going to stop. Mr. Spooner paused and said:

"Mr. President, I have received a note from the senator from New York asking me to stop making my speech because he has a speech which he wants to get off before night if he can. I am always glad to oblige the senator from New York, and I gladly resign to him the floor." With a ook of supreme joy on his benign countenance, Mr. Depew arose, and, after disavowing the authorship of the notes, launched out into his speech.

"How is the contest between Uncle Joe and the senate coming on?" was a query addressed by a Washington Post reporter to one of the younger senators.

"Since the failure of Uncle Joe to disturb the senate over the proposed adjournment of the extra session everything seems to be moving along smoothly," was the reply. "The fact is," he continued, "when these old fellows in here take a notion they can purr over a man and bring him around all right. Why, there is Uncle Billy Allison over there; it would have done your soul good to hear the way he purred over immemorial has been the landing place of Uncle Joe one day and made the speaker feel that he was just as big as any of them, and that the senate had no idea of running away with the house. These fellows have a way with them here that there is no getting around."

Secretary Hay has received through M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, a formal offer from the women of France of a bust of Washington. It is a replica of the one destroyed by fire at the capitol in 1851 and which was the work of David of Angers. The original was presented to this country by France in 1823, and this offer to replace it is a bit of international courtes; pleasant to contemplate. Secretary Hay will submit the offer to congress with a recommendation that it be accepted. Provision will be made for a ceremonial installation.

Social etiquette in Washington is becoming so strict as to recall the observances of foreign courts. Considerable surprise was expressed when Mrs. Hay gave a brilliant state dinner at a time when her husband, the secretary of state, was so ill that he could not attend. Explanation lies in the fact that it would be contrary to eliquette for any member of the cabinet to give a dinner until one has first been given by the secretary of state, ranking member of the president's official family. As the season for such functions had arrived and it was important that the whole social fabric should be saved from wreck, the Hay dinner was given, though the host was ill in

Senator Reed Smoot is a very active man Tall and lean, he strides through senate rooms and corridors like a rapid shadow. He skips by ordinary wayfarers. Without thinking of an overcoat, he hastens down to the Maltby building and back again in the most severe weather. There is no other senator who can keep his pace. But at his desk in the senate chamber Mr. Smoot i in repose, especially during the morning hour. The anti-Smoot petitions come to by hundreds. He hears senators announce ing them from all around him. Then he looks resigned. He rests his head on his left hand, crosses his long legs and, motionless as a lay figure, listens to the read ing of the deep-voiced clerks.

Reducing the Postal Deficit. Washington Post.

Hanna says he has written 2,00 letters denying that he is a candidate for the presidency. Keep it up, senator, and help reduce the postal deficit.

van floutens Cocoa Of unequalled value as a household beverage. Best & Goes Farthest

BOTTOM CAUSE FOR WAR.

China the Real Prize in the Aziatic Controversy.

Philadelphia Press Whether the answer of Japan to the Russian note just sent from Tokio to St. Petersburg be in terms conciliatory or continues earlier demands in regard to Corea or Manchuria has ceased to be of serious consequence.

Russia and Japan at last stand face to face over the main issue-dominance in the east. Japan can, as far as the present is concerned, concede all that Russia now desires in Manchuria. Russia can yield, taking the existing situation, Japan's present desires in south Corea and at its capital, Seoul.

These are but outworks. The real issueto which Manchuria and Corea are but preliminaries-is the future weight and influence of Russia or of Japan at Peking. China is today a vast derelict. It has the largest body of population not already under some one of the world's leading flags. Its coal and iron will decide the industries of the last half of the twentieth century, The real controversy between Russia and Japan is as to which power shall put a prize crew on board of this rudderless derelict, China, refit the teeming hulk and use In this unequal struggle Russia is

numerically fivefold stronger than Japan. Even were Russia defeated today it would in due season emerge, as it has from other defeats, its frontier advanced, its army larger and its power greater, by the sheet continuous accretion of its populous bulk. The governing group in Japan, however, undoubtedly believes that if the island empire can deal a blow now to Russia, car check its advance and can, for a season, control Peking and reorganize China, it will be possible for Japan, aided by a great Chinese army, to assume and maintain a dominant place on the east coast of Asia.

It is Asia's last stand. If Russia is lealone, exactly as this power absorbed the territory north of the Amour forty years ago and has absorbed Manchuria now, so in the next generation northern China will pass under Russian control and Japan will be left a hive of industry, but without an imperial future. "Boshido," the "soldiers" way." is the favorite principle and motto of Japan and its leaders. It looks to great risks, an intrepid readiness to face odds and a cheerful willingness to meet death rather than live inglorious days.

Japan seethes today with high-strung enthusiasm and a fanatic patriotism over the prospect. If war comes, the real prize will not be Corea on one side or Manchuria on the other, but the right to dominate, direct and control the future of China-the world's one great prize of empire today

PERSONAL NOTES.

President Loubet of France attributes his good health to taking long walks every pleasant morning between 6 and 8 o'clock about the streets of Paris.

President Roosevelt has had a mountain ridge in Alaska ramed for him. Roosevelt ridge. The ridge was recently explored and christened by Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

Otto Zweigelensteinestopper was under arrest in Fredonia, Kan., for assulting his father-in-law, W. D. Christman, and the county attorney concluded it would be easier to dismiss the case than pro-

With the experience of his illustrious preecessor fresh in mind, President Corey of the Steel corporation is not likely to attempt to break "the bank at Monte Carlo" during his trip abroad. John P. Jones, former senator of Nevada,

expects to divide the remainder of his days about equally between the Pacific coast, New York and Washington. The only man now in the senate who was sworn in when he was, in 1873, is Mr. Allison. According to Secretary of Agriculture

Wilson, Sir Thomas Lipton buys horses and pigs in Chicago, shipping the horses to Ireland (where he trains them and sells them in England as Irish jumpers,' while he selects the thin pigs and cans them as "Irish bacon," which he also sells in England at a big profit. If Sir Thomas

were not an Irishman he would be Yankee.

Sergeant John Martin, the only survivor of General Custer's regiment engaged in the battle of the Big Horn in 1876 has just been placed on the retired list of the army. Two hundred and seventy-seven of his companions were killed during the engage ment.

Mr. O. M. King, superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shops in Martinsburg, W. Va., was last week placed on the retired list of employes of the road, after having served that company continuously for fifty years and five

months. It is said that Benator Quay's recent more or less serious illness may be traced to his great fondness for sauerkraut, in which plebeian dainty he had been indulging freely. So far as this dish is concerned the senator "loves not wisely, but too well, but his physician soon put him to rights.

Nicholas Browse Trist of New Orleans, who died of heart disease last week, was the highest recognized authority in this country on the game of whist. He served In the confederate army under General Kirby Smith, practiced law subsequently and was raised to an honorable position or

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

"Gentlemen," said the impassioned ora-tor, "I cannot tell a lic."
"Then what are you doing in political interrupted a man in the andience.—Chi-cago Post.

No man ever got rich by his own efforts who made it his habit to lie abed till so clock in the morning before he was to years old.—Somerville Journal.

Wealthy American Father-in-Law-Look here, count, I'm getting tired of paying your debts. Count Boylon de Bakkovisnek-So soon? Sare, you had not paid ze half of ze debts yet!-Chicago Tribune.

"Goodness! How those two men are

"Goodness: How those two men are swearing at each other." "Yes, it's pretty flerce." "What's the matter with them?" "They're arguing about their respective religious beliefs."—Philadelphia Catbolic

Emeline—Sarah and I can hardly understand each other over the telephone.

Edgar—Well, talk one at a time.—Detroit Free Press. "This is one of the hardest winters we have ever had," said the man who delights in comparisons.
"Yes," answered the consoling citizen.
"But wait till the thaw. It will be softer then."—Washington Star.

Towne—Better look out for this fellow in the automobile, or he'll run you down.

Browne—Bill Little, in his new machine.
He's just learning to run it.

Browne—Ah! that bears out the old saying: "A little learning is a dangerous thing."—Philadelphia Press.

-Philadelphia Press A lady appealed to the Gov.
She taid that her husband kept shov.
"I'm a street car conductor."
Said the husband; "instructer her
That it's hubit—I keep right on lov."
—Brooklyn Life

THE NORSK FIGHTINGALE.

W. F. Eirk in Milwaukee Sentinel. A geezer dar ban, and he luv nice guri—
(Yust lak yu and myself.)
He calling her "sweetheart" and "precious pearl."
But yee! She skol giving him awful whirl, and make him spend money lak duke or

(Yust lak yu and myself). Oh, the panga ve blow and the debts ve

owe!
Yerusalem, it ban hal!
Ve drank from everyteng but town pump,
I'll creditors get us op a stump,
And den ay bet yu ve have to yump!
Ay tenk it ant pay wery val. Dis failer he also lak poler game—
(Yust lak yu and myself.)
He tenk dat he ban qvite a foxy player,
He try to mak bluff and stay on short pair,
But ven he get tru he ban having gray hair,
(Yust lak yu and myself).

He lak to stay op till rusters crow,
And zilkman ban going around,
He lak to go home yust lak spinning top,
And having long argument vith big cop,
And land on the bed vith gude heavy flop
Ay bet yu he sleep purty sound!

A geezer dar ban, and he lak to sport—
(Yust lak yu and myself.)
He call himself torobred, svift, and cool—
Vine and vomen, poker and pool—
But some failers call him a fat damn fule—
(Yust lak yu and myself):



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